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# THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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One Dollar a year.

No. 13

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Presidential Timber—Democratic Insurgents—Sugar Trust Conviction—Grand Army Encampment—Shoots the Rapids—Lorimer's Fate.

**MORE PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER:**—The New Jersey Democratic convention nominated Pres. Woodrow Wilson for governor. The nomination is practically equivalent to an election. President Wilson has often been spoken of as a Presidential possibility and his nomination now as Governor of his State is looked upon as a step in that direction. Harmon, Folk, Gaylor, Wilson—which?

**COOK'S RECORDS:**—Reports persist in coming from the North that Dr. Cook is making his way to the north east of Greenland to secure his instruments and data reported to have been left at Etah. It is claimed by Cook's friends that the Copenhagen experts will have to change their decision if he secures the data that he says Perry refused to bring to America. The latest report has it that John R. Bradley is with Cook.

**DEMOCRATIC INSURGENTS:**—The Independent Democrats in convention at Nashville last week said, "No" to Patterson. His withdrawal and plea for harmony came too late, especially since the machine is still his. A feature of the Convention was a procession of old Confederate soldiers cheering for Hooper, the Republican candidate for Governor, whom the convention indorsed. The action of the convention is thought to insure the election of Hooper.

**ILLINOIS "VINDICATES" SOME TOO:**—In the primary elections held in Illinois where there has been so much said about house cleaning the chief rascals seem to have gotten a "vindication" at the hands of their constituents. Lee O'Neil Browne who has been twice tried for selling out in the Legislature to Mr. Lorimer, who thereby became U. S. Senator, was nominated to succeed himself, and the Speaker of the House, Mr. Shurtliff also won out. Many of the lesser rascals went down to defeat, which goes again to show that the bigger the rascal the better the American people like him.

**SUGAR TRUST CONVICTION:**—The United States Circuit Court last Monday sentenced Charles R. Heike, former Secretary and Treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, to serve eight months in the New York penitentiary and pay a fine of \$5,000.

**BLUE AND GRAY MEET:**—The 44th Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic began its session at Atlantic City, N. J., last Sunday. The Grand Army Encampment was visited by a number of Confederate veterans, generals and soldiers. The reception of the Confederates and their addresses before the vast assembly of their former foes gave striking proof that ours is no longer a divided country.

(Continued on last page.)

## PROF. ROBERTSON'S LETTER

Last of the Series—Written From Washington—Library of Congress—Study of Old Maps—The Emergence of Kentucky on the Map.

Washington, D. C.

Aug. 13, 1910.

Editor of The Citizen:

Tuesday evening, of the week just past, brought me to the national capital which will be the end of a profitable and pleasant vacation trip. It is useless to try to describe the things of interest here, because one is soon swamped. The city is full of tourists, as I suppose it is all of the year. There is at present a congress of the students and advocates of Esperanto, the universal language. Representatives come from all over the world and five or six nations send official representatives. Some of the church services on Sunday are to be conducted in Esperanto—but I think I shall stick to the English. These people are surely enthusiastic, but I fear are deluded in their expectation of having an artificial language adopted in place of one of natural growth.

This afternoon was a lively one in Washington because of the regatta on the Potomac in which were contests between leading boat crews of American and Canadian cities. The day was perfect and a large crowd assembled, for Saturday afternoon is a half holiday. There was evidently much skill displayed but it is certainly much tamer sport than a Kentucky horse race. The splendid physique of the rowers, however, was a sight worth seeing.

The point of main interest to me here and the object of my visit is the Library of Congress. This is a veritable scholars' paradise. The building itself is so beautiful, its interior finish of marble, gilding and fresco is so rich and yet refined, its setting on an ample and well kept ground is so fitting that the senses are fully satisfied. Everything inside is so quiet, the superintendent and assistants are so courteous and anxious to aid the worker, that he feels at his best. The magnitude and variety of the material available and the excellence of its classification and cataloging render it possible to get results rapidly. All of the day may be spent here, for a cafe on the top floor supplies the mid-day lunch.

Various sections of the Library are being explored in turn in my search for material. One day I have spent, thus far, in the historical stacks of the reading Library. Here I found most of the published material on Kentucky history and one or two rare books that had never been seen before by me.

Another day was spent in the department of maps, and I must write on this more fully. The superintendent, Mr. Phillips, is a specialist and is the man who discovered and reproduced the Filson map—the original of which I saw. He seems much disgusted that Kentuckians do not take a larger interest in this work, for, of his edition, a surprisingly small number have been taken.

The day here was spent in studying out the emergence of Kentucky

## "LEST WE FORGET."

The Louisville Courier Journal, the Lexington Herald, the Owensboro Messenger, and some others of the Democratic press are bewailing the disgrace brought upon the State by the election of Powers in the "Bloody Eleventh." In the generosity of grief in one breath they go so far as to lament the fact that the "Eleventh" has doomed the Republican party in the State forever, and in the next breath they rejoice that henceforth we are to have ten Democratic Congressmen—the Eleventh standing alone in its folly.

Our distinguished contemporaries have forgotten who it was that brought the State to shame, under what circumstances it was done, and where the real monument to our folly now stands. It is much easier to put the blame some where else than to generously acknowledge the fault of our own section.

The Citizen did not take sides in the contest in the 11th District and intended to let the election pass off without any wailings of dissatisfaction or hysterical expressions of approval. Nor does it now propose to break that good resolution. The editor has not been the champion of either man but has exalted principle above the man. But now, that the contest is over and the result is such a grievous blow to the pride of the state, he wishes to say a few things, not, he hopes, disregarding principle altogether.

The editor was born and raised in the "Bloody Eleventh"—consequently he has a memory; he now lives in the edge of the "Blooded" Blue Grass—he has not been there long enough to forget. He is neither ashamed of the one place of residence nor proud of the other. If he travels in the mountains nobody dreams that he hails from the aristocratic "settlements," or, if he is seen on the streets of Lexington, no one takes him for a "red handed assassin."

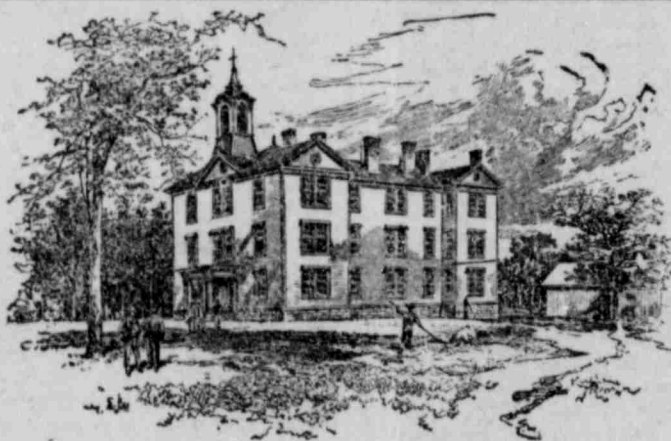
As before said he has a memory. It doesn't reach back to the time of the Civil War. The worse for the Blue Grass, if it did. But it does encompass a later unpleasantness—for instance, the years 1899 and 1900, and a few others. He remembers a certain state senator—he saw him and heard him and knew him—who swore in Public and in his presence that he had the Republican Party in his clutches, and he symbolized the grip of his machine—a product of a law of his own making, the iniquitous Gobel Election law—upon that party by his clenched fists. And the editor remembers the heat and the resentment—the passion of the contest—the indignation, the popular uprising, the defeat of the machine, altho two out of every three of the election commissioners were machine men; the contest according to a provision of the law that was intended to make assurance doubly sure; the thin ballot subterfuge; the thwarting of the will of the people expressed at the polls; the destruction of popular government in Kentucky.

And the editor remembers that at this juncture the Blue Grass got its martyr whose only claim to fame is that he became an assassin's victim.

The Citizen does not condone crime. It condemns it wherever it sees it. The Republican Party in the State did not and does not now endorse assassination, neither does the 11th Congressional District, and the difference between the two parties in the state, the Democratic and Republican, and the two sections, the Blue Grass and the Eleventh District, as the Citizen sees it, is that the one finds it hard to forget Mr. Goble's assassination, while the other remembers only the Robbery of 1899 and 1900, and the Eleventh District still thinks that the latter—thwarting the will of the whole people at the poles—was a greater crime than the former—the killing of a single man.

Forgetting some things, the "Blooded" Blue Grass has its martyr and desecrates the State Capital with his monument. Remembering some things, the "Bloody Eleventh" has its martyr whom all the iniquitous machinery of the state could not execute.

Truly, standing on practically neutral ground and trying to speak impartially, it seems to The Citizen that the "Bloody Eleventh" has it one or two on the "Blooded" Blue Grass. Is it shame for the disgrace that the election in the Eleventh has brought on the state that actuates our illustrious contemporaries in their wailings, or is it chagrin because they have lost their quarry?



Howard Hall, which has just been remodeled.

Howard Hall looks all right now. A fine Hall and a fine lot of young men will ever be marred in appearance—ever look less fine.

on the map of the United States and the world. The old Jno. Smith map of Virginia in 1606 gave not a hint of it, nor did the map based on the exploration of Sir Walter Raleigh. In a most remarkable copy of a French map of 1682 in the archives at Paris, the upper Mississippi was quite fully worked out but the lower Mississippi and Kentucky were a blank. On another copy of a most beautiful map from France in 1688 the mouth of the Mississippi had appeared but Kentucky was still blank.

In a French map of 1755 Kentucky begins to appear. Dr. Thos. Walker's exploration of 1750 has made possible the placing of "Walker's English Establishment" on the map which the French, I suppose, saw with jealous eyes. The Cumberland river also appears under the name that Walker gave it instead of the Chaouan, the Indian name. The Kentucky river appears as the Catawba.

In another French map of 1756 the Catawba gives place to Kachikoto. A famous map is that of Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson published in 1756. The western part of Virginia is well worked out, but just a hint of Kentucky is seen in the source of the "Cuttaway River," under which name the Kentucky figures for some time. It is interesting to see the Jeffersonian effort to fasten classi-

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## IN THE LIGHT OF MAINE

Significance of New England's Elections—Real Conflict Approaching—Await Results in New York and Minnesota—Another Letter from President Taft.

### Reed's Successor Saved

The Citizen's political summary of last week was written and ready for the press before the news was received of the disaster to the Republican party in the state of Maine. To some the closing paragraph outlining the success of the Democrats may have seemed a rather incongruous end to the article, "Smoother Seas"; but the reference in the article was to conditions between the factions in the Republican party, and not to the Republican and Democratic parties. The news that was given in the last paragraph was correct as to the result, with the exception of one item; it was therein stated that the Democrats had gained three congressmen, and the fact that two of these were from the two noted districts in Maine, Dingley's and Reed's, was made much of; also the further fact that the congressman in Reed's district was Mr. Cannon's prompter, being a noted parliamentarian, was considered of more than ordinary significance. It is as to the latter district that the mistake was made; the paragraph was written from the very earliest reports, and it turned out that Mr. Reed's successor was not defeated and, in consequence, the Republican Congress and Mr. Cannon, if he should be again elected Speaker, will not be deprived of the services of that distinguished parliamentarian.

### New England Elections

The elections in some of the New England states, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont especially, are always looked forward to on the years that Congressmen and Presidents are elected with unusual interest, owing to the fact that these elections come in September preceding the national November election. These elections are considered significant because of the fact that they are supposed to throw light upon the trend of public sentiment and give an inkling of the result that may be expected in the national elections following. Both the Vermont and New Hampshire elections had been held, and were reported on in The Citizen last week. In Vermont the Republicans won, but by vastly reduced majorities, owing to the fact, it is thought, that the Insurgent issue was not clearly outlined. In New Hampshire the victory was won clearly on Insurgent and Standpat lines—a decided victory for the Insurgents—and the effect of this victory has been felt throughout the land, and has been put down to the credit of the Insurgents. These were powerful pleaders for harmony in Republican ranks, and proved great eye-openers to the Regulars or Standpatters. Everywhere there seemed to be a tendency toward conciliation—conciliation as outlined in the article of last week—harmony and willingness to concede after the primaries. It was in the light of these facts that the article was headed "Smoother Seas."

### Philosophical View

But what now of the situation in the light of the result in Maine? In a word it may be said that the Republicans have been set to thinking and planning, and the Democrats have begun their crowing. Their watchword is a simple one and good if they can just carry it out, "Sit steady in the boat"; but that is something they are not good at doing, and the Republicans may have some hope in view of that fact. Again it is decidedly better for the Republicans that this slump should come in the mid-administration elections. If it is looked at philosophically it might be said that it is the best thing that could happen unless it should go so far as to deprive the Republicans of sufficient machinery to continue the carrying out of their pledges. If it only results in reduced majorities it would have the good effect of forcing them to have a care for their acts, and, thus spurred to the full sense of duty, any lack on their part, for the first two years of the administration, might be made up, and so well made up that victory would crown their banners in the presidential election following. Such has been the case in the past, and such may be the effect of this present scare.

### Real Conflict Soon

In any event the battle will soon be on. Up to the present time The Citizen has been chiefly interested in the warring elements in the Republican party, while its sympathy has been entirely with the Insurgents. There are but few more primaries to be held, New York and Minnesota

(Continued on fifth page.)

## The First Thing To Do After Reaching College

Is to put the money that you are depending on to carry you through the year in a safe place.

Don't keep it in your pockets or hide it away in your room; it is too easy to lose it or to have it stolen.

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## IN OUR OWN STATE

Powers Wins—Poor Equipment of State Soldiers—Lexington's Storm—Supreme Court to Say—No More Hangings.

**POWERS WINS:**—In the eleventh district primaries, held last Thursday, Caleb Powers was an easy winner over Don C. Edwards, the present congressman from the district. The majorities are not officially made out yet but the victory for Powers was so overwhelming that there will never be any question as to his election. The returns so far made show that he carried all the nineteen counties with the exception of three—Bell, Laurel and Pulaski. Edwards' majority in Laurel, his home county, was only thirty. His total majorities in the district only six hundred and eighty, while the majorities for Powers reach the enormous figure of nine thousand and seventy eight, according to unofficial counts. Mr. Edwards has gracefully accepted the result and announces his determination to fight for the success of the party in the state.

**NIGHT RIDERS AGAIN ACTIVE:**—Rands of masked men were seriously in evidence again in Bracken County last week, and, as a result, the barns of Mr. W. O. Bradford with all their contents, were burned. On the same night the barns of George B. Kenney were burned also. The property loss in the two instances is estimated to be four thousand dollars. It is only partly covered by insurance. The cause of the outbreak was thought to be due to the fact that during the trouble last year, Mr. Kenney allowed state troops to be quartered on his farm. It seems that he had been threatened because of his evident sympathy with the law-enforcing element.

**GOOD ROADS CONGRESS:**—A good roads convention, which was held last week at the State Fair Grounds in Louisville, voted to call a good roads congress to meet in Louisville during the Christmas holidays. Each county is invited to send five representatives. In no respect is Kentucky so far behind the times as in the matter of roads, and, at this convention this winter, a program will be outlined which will aim to secure legislation that will greatly help the state and the counties to build good roads. This is only one of the purposes of the congress, the chief aim being to create sentiment throughout the entire state in favor of better roads.

**HANGINGS NO MORE:**—According to a law passed by the last legisla-

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